THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 1, 1851. NO. 87.

THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4,50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

RALEIGH POST OFFICE.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Northern Mail—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

Southern—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

Greensborough—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

Newbern—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

Turborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

Pittsborough—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

Roxborough—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

Holly Springs—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

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SMITH'S BUILDINGS,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET.
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Rates	First 10 words,	E'h addi'l w'd.
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30 cts.	2
" " Richmond	32 "	2
" " Washington	44 "	2
" " Baltimore	54 "	3
" " Philadelphia	74 "	5
" " New York	84 "	6
" " Fayetteville	21 "	1
" " Cheraw	28 "	1
" " Charleston	50 "	3
" " Macon	97 "	5
" " Montgomery	116 "	6
" " Mobile	138 "	7
" " New Orleans	172 "	9

And all the places on this and other lines of communication in proportion to distance.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Second Floor, Smith's Block, adjoining Telegraph Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH CAROLINA
Mutual Life Insurance Company,
RALEIGH

Opposite the Post Office—under Odd Fellows Hall.

BANK OF CAPE FEAR.
DISCOUNT DAY, TUESDAY.
Board Meets at 11 O'clock.
BANKING HOURS FROM 10 TO 2.
W. H. JONES, Cashier.
F. C. HILL, Teller.

Exchange, Baltimore, Philadelphia and N. York, 1 per ct. premium.

Virginia and South Carolina money Bankable, of the denomination of $5 and upwards.

BANK OF THE STATE.
OFFICERS OF THE BANK.

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Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper,
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.

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DISCOUNT DAY, WEDNESDAY.
Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.

BANK RATES FOR SELLING EXCHANGE.
Sight Checks on New York ½ per cent. Premium
" " " Philadelphia ½ " " "
" " " Baltimore ½ " " "
Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

J. D. WILLIAMS,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
FAYETTEVILLE,
NORTH CAROLINA.

July 19th, 1850.

NEW BOOK STORE,
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
No, 16, Fayetteville St., Nearly Opposite the Post Office.
RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE now receiving an extensive assortment of Law, Medical, Theological, Miscellaneous and School Books, generally, Annuals and choice Books for Presents, Novels, Stationery of all kinds, which we are selling at the very lowest prices; prices which we are confident must give entire satisfaction. Call and examine.

W. L. POMEROY,
J. W. O'NEAL.
Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as

Booksellers and Stationers,

and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of

POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by

P F PESCUD.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

AYERS CHERRY PECTORAL.

A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

ALSO

A Large supply of Linseed Oil just to hand at Pescud's DRUG STORE.
Dec. 9th, 1850. 99
☞ Standard copy.

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

See R. R. R. R.*

To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.

OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8. 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

SOUTHERN REGALIA DEPOT!

P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,

MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.

ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S

Livery Stables!

THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for traveling, in the way of

HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES. &C.,

will be supplied on the most favorable and accomodating terms.

The Subscribers also expect to keep constantly on hand, good

HORSES, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES, &C.,
FOR SALE.

And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their power to merit public patronage and favor.

BUFFALOE & COOKE

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the General Assembly, now in Session, to incorporate a Savings Bank, to be located in the town of Jackson, Northampton County.
Nov. 26th. 1850, 96 4w

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.
FALL STYLE FOR 1850.

SOMETHING entirely new and decidedly elegant. Call and examine.

R. TUCKER & SON.
August 26th, 1850. 69

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.
OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
November 21st. 94

FRESH ARRIVALS
SEMI-WEEKLY.

HARDING & CO. will receive new goods twice a week during the entire season, direct from the Manufactory. By this arrangement, purchasers will always find something new and attractive by examining their Stock. As for Bargains, Gents, you cant begin to buy as cheap elsewhere. Call and examine yourselves

Under the Telegraph Office,
Fayetteville street.
Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850 92

L. B. WALKER,

HARD to beat for the accommodation of the citizens of Raleigh, would say that he has in his employ two as good workmen as can be procured anywhere. He has been at considerable expense in the Baking business, and will do all in his power to give satisfaction. It is with the citizens to say, whether or not a Bakery should be supported. At any rate, he will give the business a fair trial this Winter.
November 15th, 1850. 92

PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS,
Grocers and Commission Merchants
Old Street, Petersburg, Va.,

KEEP always on hand a large and well assorted supply of Groceries, and pay particular attention to the sale of Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, and all other kinds of produce.

LEMUEL PEEBLES,
THOMAS WHITE,
PETER R. DAVIS, Jr.
Petersburg July 20 58 1y

Just received by Express, this day, a lot of fine French Merinos, assorted colors; ALSO, a lot of Jenny Lind Trimmings.

EVANS & WILLIAMS.
Oct., 21st, 1850. 85

New Music Book.

CANTICA LAUDIS, or the American book of Church Music. By Lowell Mason and Geo Webb.

ALSO

THE HOME ALTAR.

AN Appeal in behalf of Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, for family use. By the Rev. Charles F. Deems.

H. D. TURNER.
Nov. 8th, 1850. 90

CALF SKINS, LINING, &c.

O. L. BURCH keeps constantly on hand, Calf Skins, Lining Skins, Shoe finding, &c. &c.
Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Heartt & Litchford
DEALERS IN STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.
Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

WHITE WASH BRUSHES.
A LARGE supply of various sizes, just received and for sale low.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh April 23d 1850. 33

BUSINESS COATS.
125 CHEAP TWEED COATS, at a very low price.

E. L. HARDING & CO.
Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

SLAE OF NEGROES.
I SHALL expose to public sale, on the 1st day of January, 1851, at the Court House, in Pittsborough,

8 *OR* 10 *LIKELY NEGROES.*

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

WM. A. RIVES, Executor.
Chatham County, Dec., 13th, 1850. 101

House and Sign Painting.
THE Subscribers are now prepared to execute in a workman-like manner, all kinds of
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
Glazing, Guilding, imitation of all kinds of Marble and every variety of wood.

All orders left at Mrs Hardie's, opposite the Market House, will receive prompt attention.

WHITLOCK & HARDIE
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1850. tf 74

WANTED TO HIRE!

A Good Nurse, for whom liberal wages will be given if application, be made immediately. Apply at this Office.
Dec., 13th. 1850. tf 101

Job Printing, Pamphlets, &c., neatly executed at this Office.

SPEECH OF MR. WILEY,
ON THE "BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES."

MR. SPEAKER: It is not my purpose to make a set speech: nor am I ambitious of notoriety in this Assembly. My desire is to do good—to carry a purpose which I deem of much importance to the people of North Carolina. To educate the people of the State should be, it seems to me, a subject of great concern to her politicians and statesmen: a subject which ought to engage the serious and anxious attention of this Assembly. By common consent, however, this matter seems to be left to my especial care—at least no one seems willing to go before me, and I am, therefore, compelled to perform a task from which I would gladly be delivered.

Diffident as I am, however, I will not shrink from the performance of my duties to the public; and I will endeavor in as brief and plain a manner as possible, to convince this House of the necessity and importance of the Bill under consideration.

It has been well considered and strongly recommended by the very intelligent Committee on Education; and though a great many other bills and propositions were before them, they not only selected this one as best suited to the exigency of the times, but have endorsed it without recommending a single amendment or alteration. This sanction might ensure success to ordinary bills; but the one before us, proposing to create a new office and being of general interest, ought to be well understood by those to whom its fate is now committed.

Mr. Speaker, since I have been of an age to take an interest in public matters, I have given a good deal of attention to the subject of education. I regard the education of the masses as necessary to the stability of free institutions, and as especially necessary to the comfort and happiness of the people themselves.

The establishment of Free Schools in North Carolina gave me more pleasure than I have experienced from any other public event; and I have watched with increasing interest and anxiety, their progress and effects.

The system so far has not fulfilled public expectation; complaints are heard in all quarters, and a remedy is loudly demanded. What is it? To solve this question, I have personally examined the systems in other States—have even gone, for information, to the yankees, holding it to be right to get useful information, if I can, from an enemy, and knowing that the New-England people, with all their faults, have been eminently successful and judicious in regard to the subject of public education. I have witnessed their systems and those of Pennsylvania and Delaware; conversed with their officers and corresponded with them. I have also attentively examined our own system, and compared our laws and their effects with those of other States. After all these pains, I have arrived at this conclusion: That our laws, as far as they go, are generally good and suited to the subject and the State. *I say as far as they go;* and the radical defect of the system is, that it is not complete. There is no head to it; there is an excellent machine, but it is inert matter and has never been provided with a motive power.

The wisest laws will not administer themselves—the finest systems need a controlling, governing, sentient principle or agent to put them in operation.

Our school laws are good, and they provide for the appointment of local and inferior agents and officers; but these inferior officers act without concert, are, in a measure, irresponsible, because there is no one to call them to account, and the Legislature, the author of the laws, is ignorant of their effects.

Nobody knows any thing of the operations of the system beyond his own neighborhood; and when complaints are made to the General Assembly, from time to time, it has to legislate in the dark and at random and never afterwards knows the result of its policy.

Is any one able to report progress so far? We are beset by clamors for reform. Can any one tell the precise nature of the evils to be reformed? Have we any authentic information before us?

Sir, we are informed by the Report of the President and Directors of the literary fund, that upwards of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars is unaccounted for in the hands of chairmen of boards of county superintendants; and they say that besides this im-

mense sum there is an "indefinite amount" in the hands of private individuals who have filled these county offices. What does this mean? That a sum twice as large as the whole revenue of the State is in the possession of men who fail to inform you, and are not called upon to inform you of its application; and that a sum unknown, and which cannot be ascertained by our present laws, is applied doubtless to the purposes of private speculation and may be lost to the State.—Who are they—who have this money belonging to the State and raised for a sacred purpose? How much have they of the common property? How long have they used it? Who can answer these questions? Who can tell what is done with the known sum of $180,000, not accounted for? Is it doing good for the public? Is it diffusing light and knowledge among the poor? Or is it used to oppress the poor, in note-shaving and private speculations? I mean no reflections on any one: but as a representative of the people, I have a right to ask these questions, and it is the duty of us all to ask them. Who will answer us?

Here, sir, we see at once the necessity of a head; here we have overwhelming evidence that laws will not administer themselves. All these chairmen of county boards who are county treasurers are required by law to make an annual report: this year, about forty one out of seventy nine have complied with the law, and in years past about a dozen. The law commands them to report; but at present its command is mere *brutum fulmen*, and little heeded.

Now one object of my bill is to appoint an officer to attend to this very important matter; to have a head officer, who handles no money, to call to account those who do, and who will be the officer not of a county, but of the State, and accountable to this body. The bill makes it his duty to ascertain the amount, location and condition of the "indefinite sum" alluded to in the report of the President and directors of the Literary fund; and to take steps for its immediate recovery. He is also to look after the $180,000 in the hands of existing officers and unaccounted for; and yearly to hold all these county chairmen to a strict account, to enforce the law against those who mis-manage the funds, and to keep the representatives of the people fully informed of the situation of all the monies distributed from the literary fund.

But, Mr. Speaker, there is another, and as I conceive a conclusive argument in favor of the appointment of such an officer. It is an imperative duty which we owe to our ownselves and to the State to find out the operation of our own laws and to amend them if they are defective. The subject of education is all important; and the State bestows about one hundred thousand dollars annually on this object. What good has it done?—What good is it likely to do? We ought to know; and we can be informed only in the manner pointed out in my bill.

Applications for a change of the laws are numerous and increasing daily; in what particulars can we change them for the better?

Frequent changes are injudicious; uniformity and certainty, things greatly to be desired in all laws, cannot be attained when the laws are often changed. Why not then complete our present system and give it a fair trial before we change it? Why act in the dark if we can have light? The people are beginning to understand the system as it is; but if we o en change our common school laws, they will continue to be inoperative and prove a constant failure.

Let us, therefore, infuse a living soul into this dead body; let us apply a motive power to this machinery, and then if it works badly we can wisely abandon it for a better. The Legislature, too, before it acts, will be well informed; it will know what has been done, what is doing and what may be expected. The officer provided for in my bill will report progress to the next meeting of this body; he will present a great many facts which we ought to have and which he only can furnish, giving us a minute, comprehensive and complete picture of the operations of our school system, of its defects and of its results up to that time.

If we can obtain such information we should certainly make no material alterations in our school system until we get it; we should not act without it, and yet the cries of the country demand that we should act in some way. Then it is most safe, most prudent, most statesman-like to move first to obtain information: we can obtain the requisite information by the provisions of my bill and we cannot obtain it without some law of this kind.

Desiring, Mr. Speaker, to propose measures that would make our common school system meet the just expectations of the public, and having anxiously deliberated on the matter, I have concluded that we ought to appoint a General Superintendent; and the reasons on which this conclusion is based have been partially given. I am satisfied our laws are, in the main good, and need only an officer to see to their faithful execution; and I am equally well satisfied that if they are defective we cannot so pronounce them, nor judiciously change them, until the law changing and law making power is put in possession of facts which can be obtained easily by an officer appointed for that purpose, and which cannot possibly be obtained in any other way.

Other duties are assigned to this officer in my bill; and the mention of those duties will show the necessity of such an agent.

He is required, by the advice and concurrence of the President and directors of the literary fund, to prescribe a uniform set of books to be read as text books in each county; and in the discharge of this duty he would of course consult economy and prescribe works best suited and most easily obtained. He cannot prescribe without the concurrence of the President and directors of the literary fund; and the object, in giving these a *veto* power in this matter, was to prevent the possibility of improper speculations in books, or of any attempt to effect political purposes.

The frequent change of text books has become an intolerable nuisance; it imposes a heavy tax on the community, and retards the progress of students, and especially of young children and new-beginners. The Free Schools are kept open about three months in each year: and as things now go, the students can study only three months in any one book.

It is a familiar fact, that a child can learn best in his own book; and if he is allowed the same book, he will continue to make progress, though often interrupted in his studies. As it is, he is just beginning to learn and become familiar with his book when the school is closed; he is then kept at home for nine months, and when he starts again, a new book, which is all a mystery to him, is put into his hands and he begins again, not where he left off before, but at the beginning.

Thus is his progress retarded; and text books cost as much as it would take to keep up the school.

A remedy for this evil is loudly demanded; but it is no body's business to redress it, and if any one had the will, he has not the authority.

The sum annually disbursed is small; but with the taxes levied in each County, it is sufficient to keep at school, three months in every year, every child in the State. With this three months schooling he can, in ten years, become a good scholar, if properly taught: and we should, therefore, see that his book tax does not keep him at home, and that he gets the full benefit of the money appropriated by law for his tuition. To do good it must be well, faithfully and economically applied; and to effect these objects, do I desire a general superintendent.

It is also made his duty to issue circular letters to the Examining Committee of each County: the object of which is to ensure, by his instructions, better teachers.

He is also required to publish an annual statement of the number of license teachers, of each sex, in every County in the State, and of the average saleries paid; by which means a generous rivalry to increase the salaries of their teachers will be created among the Counties, and teachers wanting employment will know where to go to find it.

Having, Mr. Speaker, satisfied myself of the absolute necessity for a General Superintendent of Common Schools, I was met by the grave question, how is he to be paid? Legislators generally are extremely close in money matters; they are ever watching the treasury and ready to clamor against any bill that proposes a new appropriation.

I will not say that other motives than a desire to serve the public, sometimes prompt opposition to appropriations; though I may be permitted to remark, that such opposition is not always true economy.

I was once present in the House of Representatives in Washington City, when a bill proposing to expend $500 was introduced; and I saw a member, (*I* should call him a demagogue,) beg the House for two days to prevent the passage of the measure; interspersing his discourses with many fond and endearing terms applied to the people, and with many fervent professions of regard for their interests and their fiscal concerns. I made a calculation of the cost of his efforts to save $500, and it amounted to some six thousand dollars, each day's session of the House costing some three thousand dollars.

This man wished to pass, in his district, for a great economist; and doubtless he secured his object, a re election.

Now, Mr. Speaker, my bill actually proposes to save vast sums of money that are in a way to be lost; and it is also designed to render more efficient and more useful, sums that are disbursed according to law.

Any necessary expenditure of money to save a greater amount, is true economy; and such, I believe, will be the operation of my bill.

The Literary Board disburses annually, a sum greater than the whole Revenue of the State; and to guard the latter, and manage it, and account for it, we have a Treasurer and a Comptroller, who have to report to this body, while their accounts are also semi-annually investigated by a Finance Committee, who sit for days and weeks scanning every item, and reporting to the Legislature the results of their anxious and searching examination. Of the former and larger sum, which is nearly doubled by school taxes laid in different Counties, no account is rendered to the Legislature beyond the general statement of the Literary Board; and this general and meagre report tells us that an indefinite sum is annually misapplied to private speculations, and that one hundred and eighty thousand dollars has stuck to the hands or in the pockets of officers who do not care to tell what they have done or mean to do with these monies. We are told that they are all respectable gentlemen; no doubt they are, but I have never heard that any amount of respectability is a sufficient guaranty, in well-governed States, for the faithful conduct of Treasurers of the Public.

It certainly, in my judgment, would not be an extravagant, or a wasteful use of the public funds, to appropriate a sum sufficient to enforce the accountability of agents with whom are annually deposited the interest on two millions of dollars, and a sum nearly equally as large, raised from the people by taxation. Still, Mr. Speaker, I did not wish to come in conflict with those who might think differently; I did not wish any Bill, which I deem of so much importance, to have to encounter the proverbial indisposition of North Carolina Legislatures to the making of new appropriations. After casting about for the means of avoiding this bar, I happily found them; I was enabled to fix on a plan by which to pay the General Superintendent without taxing the Literary Fund a single cent and by which something will even be saved.

Under our School laws the County Courts are annually to elect a Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for each County; and these Superintendents appoint School Committee men for each School district in their respective Counties. It is the duty of the School Committee men to build Schoolhouses, employ teachers, &c. &c., and to make returns to the Superintendents. The Superintendents elect one of their number for Chairman; and with this Chairman are intrusted all the School monies of his County.

The Committee men and the Superintendents, with the exception of the Chairman, get no pay; the Chairman, who generally resides at the county town, receives for his services the sum of two and a half *per cent.* on all monies which pass through his hands. His duties, Mr. Speaker, are by no means arduous; he performs but little more labor than the other officers, and does not perhaps consume ten whole days in the year, in the business of his office. And yet for this he is most liberally rewarded; and his compensation in some counties amounts to more than one hundred and fifty dollars! Gentlemen can cipher for themselves: let them take the amount disbursed in any one county and add to it the sum raised by taxes, and they can easily find out the sum paid to the Chairman of Superintendents.

My bill proposes to tax the salaries of the county Chairmen; to allow them but one and a half *per cent.*, and the sum saved amounts to the salary proposed for the General Superintendent. One and a half *per cent.* will be an ample salary for these Chairmen; and I'll answer for it there will be found in every county good men, intelligent men, who will discharge faithfully all the duties of this office for such a compensation. The Chairman of my county is an active, faithful and intelligent officer; he takes a lively interest in the Com'n School system, and is in every way well qualified for his post. He is one of the best officers in the State; and I feel perfectly sure that for one and a half *per cent.* he would, if called for, continue the discharge, with undiminished fidelity, of the duties of the station he now fills.

But, Mr. Speaker, the very small counties may be exempted; the four or five Chairmen who do not receive in all more than twenty five dollars may be allowed to receive two and a half *per cent.* on the monies they disburse, and still we will save enough to meet the appropriations contemplated by my bill. We will not only be able thus to raise a salary for a General Superintendent, but, as the sum disbursed for School purposes increases, we will actually save something, in addition, to the Fund; and still we will have as faithful, discreet and intelligent county Chairmen as we now have.

As the system now works, some of those Chairmen use for years, the funds deposited with them, applying them to private purposes; and then when they come to settle with the Treasurer of the State, they doubtless retain two and a half *per cent*, for each year, for the trouble of having applied the money to their private speculations!

The Sultan of Turkey, as you know Mr. Speaker, used to keep in his employ a numerous body of soldiers called janissaries; and these troops came, in time, to be the masters, in fact of both sovereign and people. It is said that when a troop of them marched on any service of the Sultan they would seize and appropriate to their use the poultry, eggs, beef and butter of the poor farmers and villagers, whose houses they passed; and if called on for payment, instead of making it, they would present a charge and force its collection. This charge was for *teeth-money;* and the peasants whose substance had been devoured, had to pay the consumer for the application of his teeth to this purpose! I do not mean to compare the non accounting Chairmen as a body to the janissaries; many of them are honest, correct, conscientious men. But instances have occurred and might occur under our system of a practice similar to that alluded to.

Mr. Speaker, why not make the experiment which I desire? It will cost nothing—it can do no harm, and it must necessarily furnish us with information. Are we to acknowledge that our system is defective and refuse to amend it? Are we to declare before the world that we cannot make a good system of common schools? to confess that we have made a failure and cannot do better? If we were the first who had tried the experiment of establishing free schools we might make such a confession and avoid disgrace by declaring the scheme impracticable and visionary; but others have succeeded and if we proclaim ourselves incompetent to the task of framing a good system and give up the cause, we will but publish our own shame.

But it has been said several times that the sum appropriated by law is too small to do any good; and *therefore*, attempts at improvement are objected to and even ridiculed. This, Mr. Speaker, is to me strange logic—I dont see the force of this reasoning. It is as much as to say, as the sum is small we'll permit it to be wasted—we'll tell the people we could not manage the Literary Fund because it was small, and ask for more that we may be enabled to husband it more carefully and apply it with more prudence.—I supposed that he who is careful over small things is entitled to be advanced to higher responsibilities; and that he who misused his single talent should have taken from him even the little that he hath.

I supposed, and still think, that the surest way to induce the people to increase the Literary Fund would be to satisfy them that the present Fund is doing good, and is prudently applied; I believe that the strongest and most telling appeal to the generosity and public spirit of the community would be an efficient system, managed to the best advantage.

The very fact that our Fund is small is an argument in favor of careful legislation; this very fact appeals to us to see that it is not squandered, that it is closely watched, judiciously applied, and strictly accounted for.

But, Mr. Speaker, I must say, and I say it with due respect for the persons alluded to, that our Literary Fund has been spoken of contemptuously in this Hall, without proper consideration; that they who so speak have either not examined a matter which they condemn in such sweeping terms, or are not sufficiently familiar with the interests, situation, wants and habits of the masses as to enable them to initiate or understand a system of beneficent legislation.

They who are educated at a cost of five hundred or a thousand dollars a year may possibly be unable to understand how others can be instructed for two dollars a year; but, sir, their inability to understand this matter does not disprove the fact.

The amount distributed by the Literary Fund and raised by taxes will average two dollars *per* head for all the children in the State who cannot or do not attend subscription schools; and two dollars *per* head, if properly managed, will keep the schools open for three months out of twelve. A child who goes to school three months in every year for ten or twelve years will be extremely stupid if he does not become a good scholar; and you know, sir, and I know, that thousands of bright and useful intellects have received their polish with fewer opportunities.

(*Concluded to-morrow.*)

DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 1st.

MR. WILEY'S SPEECH.

We publish, this morning, the greater portion of Mr. WILEY'S recent admirable Speech upon the subject of Common Schools. The remainder shall appear to-morrow.

We shall commence, also, to morrow, Mr. HARGTON'S Speech, in reply to the Hon. W. B. SHEPARD and in opposition to the doctrine of Secession.

Both Speeches will appear, in full, in the Semi-Weekly of Friday. Extra copies may be obtained, if application be made by 10 o'clock to morrow.

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

It is very apparent, from the discussion thus far on the bill to amend the Constitution, that great diversity of opinion exists in the Legislature, both as to the expediency of amending at all, and as to any particular amendments to be made. A majority of the members, doubtless, will favor the proposition to strike out the land qualification for electors of the Senate; but it cannot be denied that at least one prominent and influential member of the Democratic party is strongly opposed even to this. But how many others are proposed, and these of such a nature as to serve for a theme of perpetual agitation until placed by the people themselves beyond the reach of political agitation! Let us see. There is the election of Judges by the People; the election of Justices of the Peace; a provision for electing a Lieutenant Governor; a proposition to restrict the Legislature in making appropriations for Internal Improvements, and a change of the basis of representation. All these have been spoken of and, separately or together, would serve, in different sections of the State, to keep the political furnace constantly heated. And what will be the effect, if these questions are left to be settled by legislative enactment? Men without principle, unscrupulous demagogues, will so mix them up with party politics as to secure a triumph for themselves, and the interests of the State must suffer. Expediency, then, if nothing else, suggests that amendments to the Constitution should be made by a Convention. But, more than this, it is a right that the people may demand; and we shall oppose the attempt, on the part of self-styled Democrats, to dole out, in small measure, to the people, as special favors, what they may demand as a right. If the people desire changes in the organic law, let it be done by a Convention, composed of persons selected without reference to politics, distinguished alike for their virtues and intelligence.

DEFINING HIS POSITION!

When Mr. BROGDEN, of Wayne, was addressing the House, on Monday, on the bill to amend the Constitution, Mr. LEACH, of Davidson, asked him if he was in favor of electing Judges, Justices of the Peace, Public Treasurer, and other officers, by the people? To which Mr. BROGDEN gave the following very satisfactory answer:

"I will answer the gentleman in this way. I stand upon my original principles. *Governor Reid did not come out in favor of these*, and they have not been discussed before the people!"

Comment is needless.

☞ By dint of a night's labor, we are enabled to present this morning a full sketch of the House proceedings on yesterday, though that body did not adjourn until comparatively late in the evening.

We have no room or time, of course, for comment

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal met in this City, on Monday—all the Judges in attendance. The following Gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice:

Charles C. Clark—NewBern,
Joseph Masten—Forsythe.
Joseph Baker—Fayetteville.
Samuel J. Lowrie—Mecklenburg.
T. L. Hargrove—Granville.
Leonid s Brown—Salisbury.
Wm. A. Littlejohn—Edenton.
David F. Long—Concord.
Nathaniel McLean—Robeson.
Charles E. Lowther—Chowan.
James J. Iredell—Raleigh.
Bradley T. Johnson— ————.

And the following (among others, whose names we had not received, at the moment of going to Press,) to Superior Court practice:

R. A. Caldwell—Wadesboro'.
John K. Strange—Fayetteville.
Eli W. Hall—Wilmington.
Charles E. Shober—Salem.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

We are compelled to omit the Senate proceedings of yesterday.

The only items of special importance were the introduction of a bill, by Mr. Gilmer, to ascertain the sense of the freemen of North Carolina, as to the call of a Convention on the Federal Basis; and the adoption of Mr. Bower's Resolution proposing to adjourn on the 13th of January.

Messrs. Edwards and Shepard, in Committee of the whole, debated the Slavery Resolutions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Wilson, from the Joint Select Committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor, reported the arrangements for the same, which report was agreed to, and a message was sent to the Senate asking its concurrence.

Petitions and Memorials.

Mr. Erwin presented a memorial from citizens of Buncombe county, praying to have money refunded, which was lost by them in consequence of the action of the State in regard to the executive land claims. *Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.*

Mr. Fonville, a memorial from citizens of Onslow, praying for the establishment of a Bank at Jacksonville, in said county, with a capital of $300,000. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Martin, a memorial of Mary M. Fuller, praying for damages in consequence of an injury received by her—while travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Bills and Resolutions.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into the election of Counsellors of State at 11 o'clock on Monday next; which was adopted.

Mr. Drake, a bill to amend the act passed at the General Assembly of 1848-'9, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Stevenson, a bill regulating the emancipation of slaves by last will and testament. Passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Barnes, a bill to incorporate the Jackson Savings Institute in Northampton county. Passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Webb, a resolution proposing that the two Houses should adjourn *sine die* on the 13th day of January next, which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

Mr. A. H. Caldwell, a resolution on behalf of the Boards of Superintendants of Common Schools for Rowan and Edgecombe counties. [Authorizes the Literary Board to pay to said Superintendants the interest due upon the different instalments of the Literary Fund allotted to said counties respectively from July 1841 to October 1847, under the act distributing the said fund among the several counties of the State, and which were not accepted by said counties until August 1845.] Referred to the Committee on Education.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, viz:—the bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Mr. Winston took the floor, Mr. Person having given way. He made an argument in favor of striking out of the Constitution the freehold qualification, opposed an unlimited Convention, and said he would go for the bill of the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner,) for a restricted Convention, if it were so changed as to call the Convention immediately, without first submitting the question to the people to say whether they desired the Convention or not—it being the province of the Legislature, under the Constitution, to call a Covention, and not of the people. Mr. W. said he would support the original bill, and called upon his friends to support it—if defeated, he believed some Democrats would rejoice over it, as it would furnish capital for future use. If not passed, this free suffrage question would drag the basis question with it. An unlimited Convention would not suit in a century—the east will never consent to a change in the basis of representation. In answer to a question, Mr. W. said he was opposed to all amendments save that of giving free suffrage.

Mr. Person, of Moore, argued at length in favor of the original bill, and in opposition both to a limited and an unlimited Convention; when he had concluded,

Mr. Cotton, of Chatham, addressed the House in favor of free suffrage, and in favor of the election of Judges by the people; and concluded by saying that if he could not get the amendments in any other way he would jump flat footed into an unlimited Convention.

The further consideration of the question was then postponed to 3½ o'clock, P. M.

A message was received from the Senate proposing that the two Houses adjourn *sine die* on the 13th day of January, and also informing the House that that body had refused to accept the resignation of John Ligon, of Wake, as a Justice of the Peace for said county. The proposition to adjourn was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, the House took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the Constitution,

Mr. Drake, of Randolph, addressed the House in favor of a Convention. He was in favor of free suffrage, but he desired more than that.

Mr. Webb, of Rutherford, wished to correct the impression on the minds of some, that the people of his county voted for Mr. Reid because of his advocating free suffrage—it was because of a local question. He was in favor of submiting it to the people to say whether they desire a Convention; and if they do, let it come.

The Speaker then stated that the question was on the amendment offerred by the gentleman from Davidson, (Mr. Foster,) to the amendment of the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner.)

Mr. Person, of Moore, called for a division, and moved that the question be taken first on the striking out

Mr. Foster withdrew his amendment, stating that he would offer it again at some other stage of the proceedings.

Mr. Hackney moved to amend the amendments by inserting a clause providing for the election of Judges, Public Treasurer, Secretary of State, Comptroller and Justices of the Peace by the people.

Mr. Avery called for a division of the question; and the question being first taken on striking out the House refused to strike out by a vote of ayes 54, noes 60.

Mr. Foster then offered his amendment; and the question was first taken on striking out, and decided in the negative—ayes 44, noes 70.

The question then recurring on Mr, Rayner's amendment, a division being called, the motion was decided in the negative—ayes 22, noes 88.

Mr. Flemming offered an amendment to provide for taking the vote of the people on the question whether they desire a convention or not, which was rejected by a vote of—ayes 48, noes 67.

Mr. Steele offered an amendment giving the election of Justices of the Peace to the People. Rejected—ayes 50, noes 64.

Mr. Wiley proposed to amend by striking out the original bill and inserting a bill to provide for taking the vote of the people, to ascertain whether they desired a convention on the federal basis or not.

Pending the question on this amendment, Mr. Barnes moved that the House adjourn; which was lost—ayes 26, noes 84.

The question was then taken on the motion to strike out, and decided in the negative—ayes 48, noes 65.

Mr. Fleming moved to amend by adding the following: Be it further enacted, that in addition to free suffrage, all men have a right to be equally represented, and to have their votes counted as well as given. Rejected—ayes 37.

Mr. Walton moved an amendment, providing that tho property qualification for members of both branches of the Legislature be abolished.

Pending the question on this amendment, Mr. S. P. Hill moved an amendment, which was rejected—ayes 36, noes 51.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Walton, which was rejected—ayes 30, noes 74.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, offered an amendment providing for the election of Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller by the people; which was rejected—ayes 30, noes 77.

The question was then taken on the original bill reported by the Committee, known as the Free Suffrage Bill, and it passed its second reading by the following vote—Ayes 89, Noes 24.

[The list shall appear to morrow.]

When the result was announced by the Speaker, great applause was heard in various parts of the House.

The House then adjourned about 8½ o'clock.

Death of Lieut. Bell, of the Palmetto Rigiment—A copy of the *San Francico Daily Herald* of the 12th ult. has been placed before us, in which we find the obituary notice appended·

The melancholy intelligence of the decease of this gallant young man will touch the hearts of his brave companions in arms, who were the witnesses of his noble and fearless conduct on many a blood field. We were ourselves well acquainted with Lieut. Bell, and admired him for the high qualities he possessed. His heart was ever open to the call of distress, whether the requisition was made on his limited purse or his personal service. While on duty, in Mexico, he was at one time detailed in command of a detachment denominatad, in military phrase, "the forlorn hope," and the steady and determined manner in which he executed the duty entrusted to him, won high admiration and praise of all. He was appointed Adjutant of the Palmetto Regiment, and it has often been our pleasure to hear the highest encomium passed upon him by his commander, Col. Gladden. He yielded up his life, not as he would have wished, clad in the habiliments of a soldier, and amid the clangor of arms, but a victem to an insidious disease that stealeth away the strength and life of the strong and the weak alike. His memory will be green and fresh in the hearts of all who knew his worth and manhood.

[Lieut. Bell was the son of Mr. William Bell, of Fayetteville, in this State, an excellent Architect and a most worthy man.]

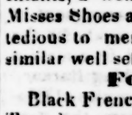
LAMP OIL.

PURE Sperm and Common Lamp Oil just received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Dec. 27th, 1850. 1

PHOSGENE GAS AND BURNING FLUID.

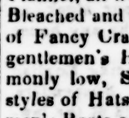
A SUPPLY this day received and for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS. HAYWOOD & CO.
December 26th, 1850. 1

FOR SALE OR RENT.

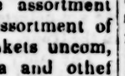


THE Subscriber has on hand, several second-handed Pianos, which he would sell low for *cash*, or rent by the month—They are in good repair, mostly modern style, with six Octaves. W. WHITAKER.
Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1850. 103

New Store and New Goods!



RALEIGH N. C.



Two Doors above Richard Smith's
Old Stand,

ALEXANDER CREECH, takes great pride and pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, and the surrounding Country, that he has just received from the North, and now opened for sale and inspection, a STOCK OF GOODS selected by himself with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers. A stock that will favorably compare with any stock in the State, and which he is determined to sell at such unprecedented low prices, that all he desires is to give him a call to ensure a sale. His goods were bought for sale and not to grace his shelves, and all he asks is to give him a very small advance on Northern prices.

If you wish bargains, call at his Store two doors above Mr. R. Smith's corner and next door to Messrs. A. B. Stith's Co's. Auction and Commission Store.

His Stock consists in part of the following:

For the Ladies,

A large and varied assortment of beautiful Print of latest Styles, Black and figured Alpaccas, Cashmeres, Plain and figured Muslin Delaines, Ginghams, Jacconet and plain Cambric, Swiss and Book Muslin, Bonnat, Belt, Cap and Taffiny Ribbons, Velvet Trimmings, Thead and Cotton Lace and edgings, Linen and Cambric H'k'fs, Cotton, Silk and Pongee H'k's, Plain and figured Bobinet, a beautiful assortment of Shawls, very low, a large and varied assortment of Hosiery for Ladies, Misses, and Infants, a well selected assortment of Ladies and Misses Shoes and Gaiters, and a great variety too tedious to mention, such as are usually found in similar well selected assortments.

For the Gentlemen.

Black French cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy ditto, Tweedes, some very heavy Wollen Tweedes, Kentucky Jeans, Sattinets, Black and fancy Satin Vestings, Merino assorted, Wollen Vesting very low, Flannel, all wool, Bleached Shirting and Sheeting, Bleached and unbleached Jeans, a large assortment of Fancy Cravats, very low, a good assortment of gentlemen's Hosiery and Gloves, Blankets uncommonly low, Silk, Moleskin, California and other styles of Hats, Cloth and Silk Plush Caps, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Boys and Negroe's do, Cotton Cards, Umbrellas, &c, &c.

Do give him a call and you will not regret it.
ALEX. CREECH.
Raleigh, Oct. 26th 1850. 86 6t

SUGARS.—
125 hhds fair to prime Sugars.
175 bbls clarified, crushed and powdered do.
75 boxes loaf Sugar, for sale by
PEEBLES, WHITE & DAVIS.
Petersburg, July 22 1850. 59

NOTICE.

IS hereby given that application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of this date, for the issue of a new certificate for 21 shares of the stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns, dec'd in the stead of one lost.

Application will also be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at the expiration of three months, for the issue of a new Certificate for 10 shares of the Stock of said Bank, in the name of Dr. Isaac Burns dec'd., in the stead of one lost.

E. B. BURNS, Ad'm'r.
Dec. 20th, 1850. 103

Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL.
Hillsborough, N. C

THE exercises of the Caldwell Institute having been discontinued, the subscribers will open a School on the 14th day of January, 1851, in the building lately used by that institution, under their own control and direction.

The course of instruction will be such as to prepare young men thoroughly for the Sophomore class in College, or when a College course is not intended, for the business transactions of life.

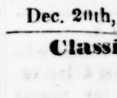
The strictest attention will be given to the moral deportment of the students, and if long experience in the education of youth be a ground of confidence to those who may patronize the School, we promise to use that experience to promote the best interests of those who may be committed to our charge.

Terms in the Classical and Mathematical department, $20; and in English $15 a session in advance.

ALEX. WILSON.
RALPH H. GRAVES.
Hillsboro', Dec., 21st, 1850. 103

☞ The Wilmington Chronicle, Watchman and Observer of Richmond, Va., insert 4 times and forward accounts.

UNION HOTEL.
San Francisco, CALIFORNIA.



THIS ESTABLISHMENT has been recently fitted up, in Pacific St., near Sansome, which is convenient to the business parts of the City, also to the City Hall, and other public buildings; and within a few minutes walk of the principal Steamboat landings.

The Proprietor, from his long experience in the business in the City of New York, (having been connected with Lovejoy's Hotel for several years) feels confident that those who may visit his House will find there the comforts of a home.

GEORGE BROWN,
Proprietor.
San Francisco. Aug. 1850. 72 9w

BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.

3 Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market
At HARDING & CO'S.
Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid,
Or Gastric Juice.

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.
Raleigh, December 27th, 1850. 104

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &C.
At No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

BLACK French Cloth,
Black Doe Skin Cassimer,
Fancy Cassimeres—a good assortment,
Good and Common Vesting, Black Satin Vesting
Silk and Worsted Serge, Padding and Canvass,
Bed Blankets, various sizes and qualities,
White and Black Cotton Wadding,
Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and ½ Hose.
For sale low, by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 28th, 1850. 87

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

THIS School will be opened for the reception of Pupils, on the 1st Monday of February, 1850. The academy is located 9 miles west of Oxford, in a neighorhood proverbially healthy, and the pupils will have every facility to attend divine worship, as there is both a Baptist and Presbyterian Church within one mile of the Academy.

The trustees have secured the services of Jesse Smith, a Gentleman of considerable experience as a Teacher and well qualified to prepare boys for College. The trustees are determined to sustain a good School in the neighborhood—all of them having children of their own to educate, and have therefore put tuition at the following very low rates:

Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic	$5 per session
English Grammar and Geography,	$7 50 do
The higher branches of English,	$10 do
The Languages,	$12 50 do

Good board can be had in highly respectable Families at $5 per month. Any information with regard to said School may be had, by addressing Lewis P. Allen, Tar River Post office, Granville County N. C.
December 4th, 1850. 99 wtd

F. MORRIS & CO.,
Managers of Lotteries.

PURCELL has the pleasure of presenting to his correspondents the following brilliant schemes for January, under the management of F. Morris & Co., sole contractors and managers.

All schemes of the Maryland Lotteries are examined and approved by the State Commissioners, and all drawings conducted under their personal superintendance.

Bonds to a heavy amount are deposited with the State Commissioners to secure the payment of all prizes

The many splendid prizes which have been sold and paid at sight by PURCELL in the last five years, has given his tickets a decided preference over all others. There is no scarcity of large prizes at his office, and to secure them it is only necessary to address orders to F. MORRIS & CO., Managers, or to
C. W. PURCELL.
Richmond, Va.

Grand Schemes for January.
$40,000, $19,000, 5 of $8,000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class 3, to be drawn January 4, 1851, at Baltimore. 78 Numbers, 12 drawn.

CAPITALS:			
1 of	$40,000	5 of	4000
1 of	19,109	8 of	2000
5 of	8,000	100 of	500

Tickets $12; Halves $6; Quarters $3.

$55,366, 40 of $5000.

Grand Consolidated Lottery, Class C, to be drawn on Saturday January 11th, 1851. 79 numbers, 12 drawn,

CAPITALS.			
1 of	$55,366	179 of	600
40 of	5,000	lowest 3 No. prize	

Tickets $15 Halves 7,50, Quarters 3,75.

$35,000, $15,000.

Susquehanna Lottery, Class 7, to be drawn on Wednesday, January 15th, 78 Numbers and 16 drawn.

CAPITALS.			
1 of	$35,000	1 of	3,608
1 of	15,000	20 of	1,000
1 of	7,500	20 of	005

Tickets $10, Halves 5, Quarters $2,50.

☞ Orders for Tickets in any of the Maryland Lotteries will meet the most prompt and confidential attention, if addressed to F. MORRIS & CO., Managers, or to C. W. PURCELL,
Richmond, Va.
December 27th, 1850. 104

BECKWITH'S ANTI-BILIOUS
PILLS.

THOSE who desire an article prepared of highly Anti-Bilious properties, without Mercury, will not be disappointed in the use of these valuable Pills.—None are genuine without the written signature of the proprietor. Price 25 cents per box.
For sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

Young Ladies Institute,
SALISBURY, N. C,
Rev. Professor Morgan Principal,

IS amply furnished for the reception and comfort of 30 boarding pupils, and for their instruction in all the studies of a liberal and ornamental education, at an expense of 130 to 300 dollars a year, ending in June. Circulars sent to applicants.
Nov. 11th, 1850. 1m 91

RANGERS NOTICE.

TAKEN up and entered on my Stray Book according to law, by Michael Walter living six miles north of the Court House of the County of Cabarrus and town of Concord, a stray horse of the following description: age supposed to be 12 or 13 years; color rather a chesnut sorrel; height 17 hands, shod round, with a roached mane. Said stray was appraised on the 22nd day of November, 1850, to the sum of $20. JOHN MEANS, Ranger.
Dec. 9th. 1850. 99

FRESH HOPS.

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

A MUSIC STORE,

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

Norfolk Oysters,

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

BUSINESS COATS.

100 MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

FORWARDING.

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

English, Goshen, and Parmesan Chees, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

MYER'S CELEBRATED CHEWing Tobacco; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

And the best Imported Cigars,

MAY BE FOUND AT

HENRY KEIM'S

GENERAL VARIETY STORE,

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 24th, 1850. 95

NEGRO CLOTHING.

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER,

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

N. PERRY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,

3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR

Ready Made Clothing,

AND

GENTLEMEN'S

UNDER DRESS.

SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS, STOCKS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 11, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued rom this Office.

November 26th, 1850. ot

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City.

C. DEWEY Cashier.

Raleigh Nov: 30th, 1850 td 97

SARATOGA WATER.

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale a the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept, 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

TEA! TEA! TEA!

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov, 21st. 94

CLOTHING BAZAAR.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Fashionable Clothing,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,

TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.

ELF-COCKING & SELF-REVOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

DAILY EXPECTED, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

MUSTARD.

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

v. 21st, 93

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,** are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

Pleasant Grove Academy,

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

North Carolina.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on Monday, the 6th of January next, under the charge of Mr. Edwin L. Barrett, a gentleman eminently qualified to instruct in all the branches taught in preparatory schools The Academy will be neat and comfortable, situated about 200 yards from the residence of the subscriber, known to be one of the most healthy locations in the State, and equidistant from Louisburg and the Shocco Springs.

Board can be had with the Subscriber, at $6,50 per month, and also in the families of Mr. Joseph J. Jones, Mr. Thomas Person, Mrs Elizabeth Branch and others, all convenient to the Academy, at the above rates.

Parents and guardians may rest assured, that every attention will be paid, both to the morals and literary pursuits of the students; and owing to the healthiness of the situation, the purity of the water and the morality of the neighborhood, the public and particularly those living in the lower country, would do well to give this institution a trial.

TUITION PER SESSION.

For the Languages, and higher English branches,	$15
Lower English branches,	10

Address the Subscriber, Louisburg, N. C.

WM. J. BRANCH.

December 1st, 1850. 4tw 99

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

NOTICE,

Is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned to the present Legislature, for relief on account of injuries sustained on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

MARY W. FULLER.

Dec. 21, 1850. 103

To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.
2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls do do N. O. do
6 do *Crushed* do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article,
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article,
A fine lot imported segars—different brands,
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

FORTY NEW ROOMS,

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City.

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

To Physicians, Chemists &c,

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

They would also invite the attteution of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, 6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

FOREIGN DRY GOODS,

Charleston, s. C.

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness. H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS,

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Superior Family Flour, made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

Ladies Shoes and Slippers.

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins,)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
With a general assortment of

Dry Goods,	Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams,	Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts,	Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

Sedgwick Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

Board and English Tuition,	$60,00
Music on Piano or Guitar,	20,00
Use of Instruments,	3,00
Latin and French, each,	10,00
Incidental expenses,	1,00

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible] 1850. 4t 96

Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

Thomas Clark,	James Hogan,
Alexander Martin,	Wm. Davis,
James Martin,	John White,
James Moore,	Joshua Boman.

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

TO MY FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS,

And the Public Generally.

HAVING associated with me in the Clothing business, Mr. Silvester Smith, it will henceforward be conducted under the firm of J. J. Biggs & co. Mr. Smith has been long known as a Merchant Tailor, but is now turning his attention to the Ready Made business, and it is the design of the New firm, to keep up a large assortment of all kinds of

Ready Made Clothing,

Our Stock of Cloths, Cassimers and Vestings, will also be kept up, a beautiful assortment of which is now being opened, embracing all the latest styles.

Mr. PEACH will attend to the Cutting Department, as heretofore.

J. J. BIGGS.

Raleigh, Oct. 18th 1850. 8 46t

New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of aur assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

HOUSE PAINTING.

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY, well known as an excellent and skilful

House Painter,

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake.

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec, 21st, 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone*, forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steamboat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec, 3rd, 1850. 97

J HENRY HARRISS,

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER.

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS, &c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing of all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c

Raleigh, Nov. 5· 1850. 89 tf

A LOT OF THOMASTOWN LIME,

Just received and for Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

November 28th, 1850. 97

THE

VOL. LII.

THE DAILY RE

STRATON &

EDITOR AND PR

THE SEMI-WEEKLY
Is issued on Wednesdays a
per annum in advance; $1.50
six months; and $5 if not pai
of the year.

THE WEEKLY R
Is issued every Wednesda
within four months; otherwis

BUSINESS DIR

RALEIGH POS

MAIL ARRANG

Northern Mail—By Rail
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½
Southern—Two horse sta
m., closes at 12 m.
Greensborough—Four-hors
day, Wednesday and Satur
closes Sunday, Wednesday
Newbern—Four-horse sta
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m
Tuesday and Thursday at 9
Tarborough—Two-horse
Wednesday and Friday at 10
day, Wednesday and Saturd
Pittsborough—Two horse
and Thursday at 7 p. m.,
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
Roxborough—One-horse
9 a. m., and closes Friday at
Holly Springs—Horse M
4 p. m., and closes Thursday
Letters should be in the
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open ev
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. un
On Sunday, it will be open
and one hour directly after
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPE

UP STAI

SMITH'S BUI

FAYETTEVILL

Open from 7 A. M.

NO ADMITTANCE WIT

Rates	First 10
Raleigh to Petersburg,	30
" " Richmond	32
" " Washington	44
" " Baltimore	54
" " Philadelphia	74
" " New York	84
" " Fayetteville	21
" " Cheraw	28
" " Charleston	50
" " Macon	97
" " Montgomery	116
" " Mobile	138
" " New Orleans	172

And all the places on this
munication in proportion to di

OFFIC

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Insuranc

RALEI

Second Floor, Smith's Bloc
Office.

OFFI

OF THE NORTH

Mutual Life Insura

RALEI

Opposite the Post Office
Hall.

BANK OF CA

DISCOUNT DAY

Board Meets at

BANKING HOURS

W. H. JONES
F. C. HILL,

Exchange, Baltimore, Pa
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Caroli
the denomination of $5 and

BANK OF TH

OFFICERS OF

Geo. W. Mordecai, Pre
Charles Dewey, Cashe
Seymour W. Whiting,
Daniel DuPre, Bookkee
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk

Hours of business from

DISCOUNT DAY,

Board of Directors

BANK RATES FOR SE

Sight Checks on New York
" " " Philadelp'i
" " " Baltimore

Notes of the South Caroli
received.

J. D. Wil

FORWARDING AN

MERCH

FAYETTE

NORTH CA

July 19th, 1850.